

# Consumer Price Index, September 2023

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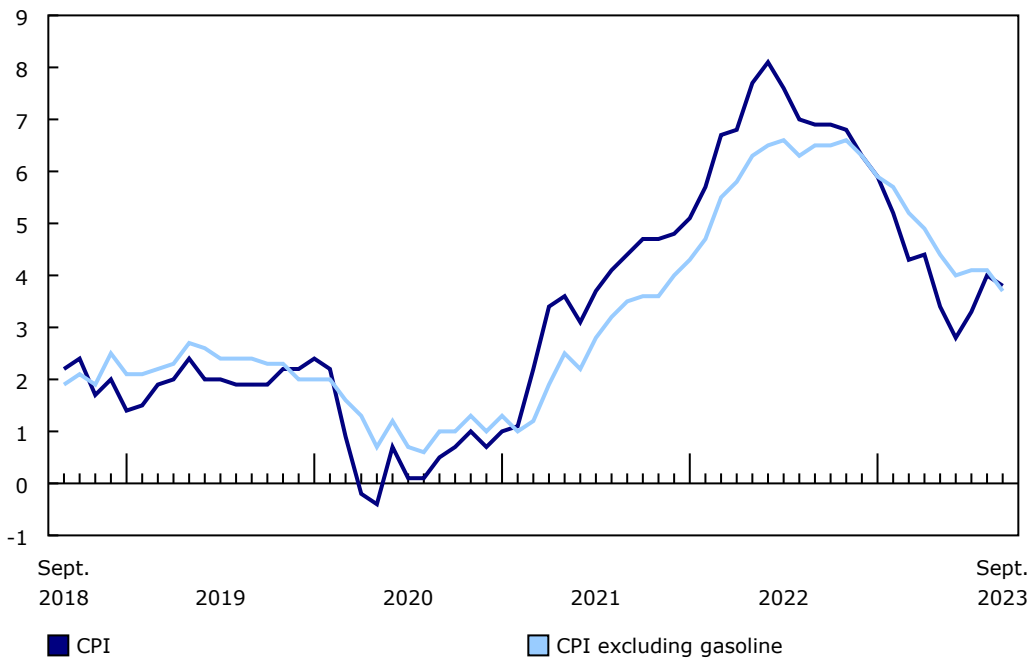
In September, the Consumer Price Index (CPI) rose 3.8% on a year-over-year basis, down from a 4.0% gain in August. The year-over-year deceleration was broad-based, stemming from lower prices for some travel-related services, durable goods and groceries.

Offsetting the deceleration in the all-items CPI was a year-over-year increase in gasoline prices, which rose at a faster pace in September (+7.5%) compared with August (+0.8%) due to a base-year effect. Excluding gasoline, the CPI rose 3.7% in September, following a 4.1% increase in August.

On a monthly basis, the CPI fell 0.1% in September, after a 0.4% gain in August. The monthly slowdown was mainly driven by lower month-over-month prices for gasoline (-1.3%) in September. On a seasonally adjusted monthly basis, the CPI rose 0.2%, stemming from travel-related services.

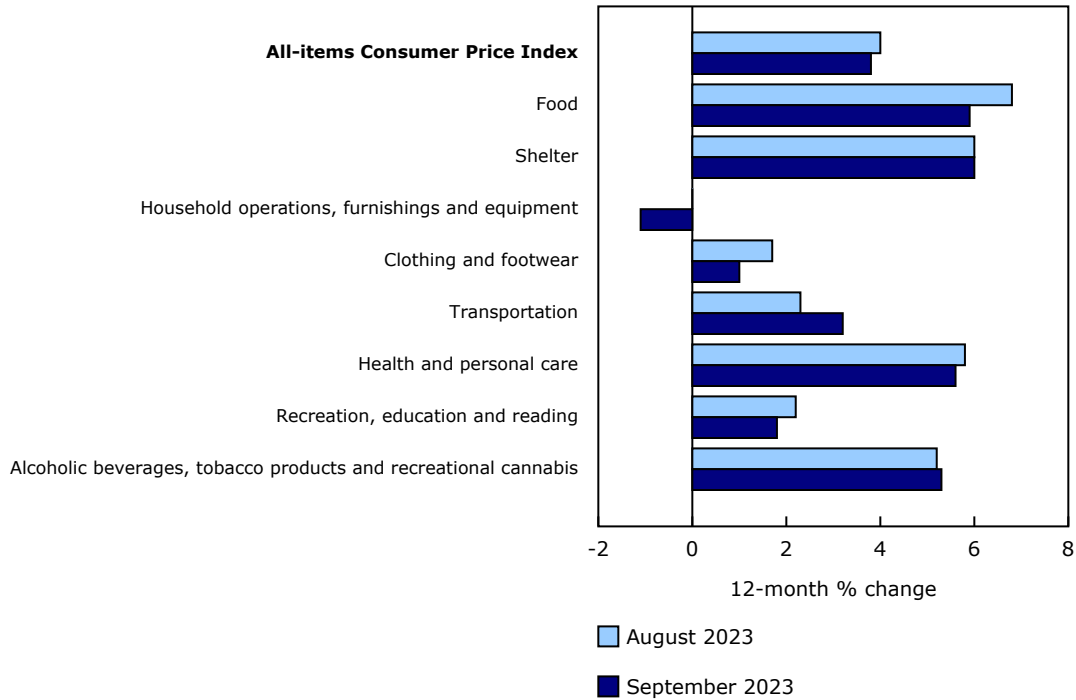
**Chart 1**  
**12-month change in the Consumer Price Index (CPI) and CPI excluding gasoline**

12-month % change



Source(s): Table 18-10-0004-01.

**Chart 2**  
**Price growth slows in five major components**



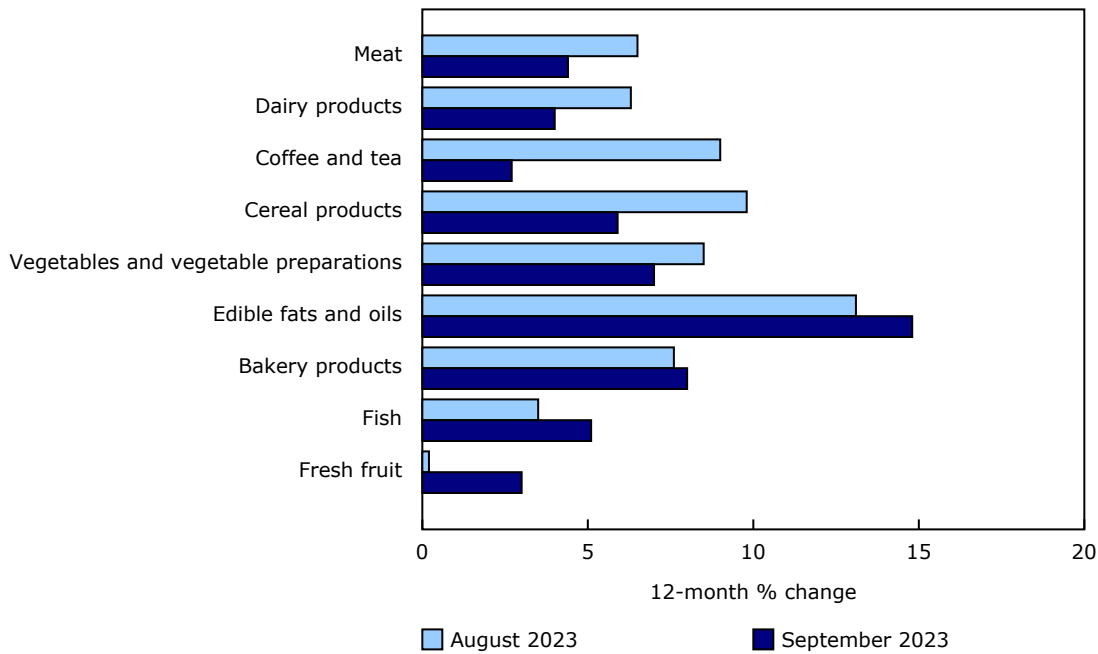
Source(s): Table 18-10-0004-01.

**Price growth for groceries continues to slow, but remains elevated**

Price growth for groceries continued to slow in September but remained above headline inflation, rising 5.8% year over year, following a 6.9% increase in August. The deceleration stemmed from year-over-year slowdowns in meat (+4.4%), dairy products (+4.0%) and coffee and tea (+2.7%), which were mainly driven by base-year effects. Large monthly gains in September 2022, when grocery prices increased at the fastest pace in 41 years, fell out of the 12-month movements and put downward pressure on the indexes.

In contrast, prices for fresh fruit (+3.0%), fish (+5.1%), bakery products (+8.0%) and edible fats and oils (+14.8%) increased at a faster pace on a year-over-year basis in September compared with August.

**Chart 3**  
**Prices decelerate for some food products while others accelerate**



Source(s): Table 18-10-0004-01.

### Consumers pay less for airfares

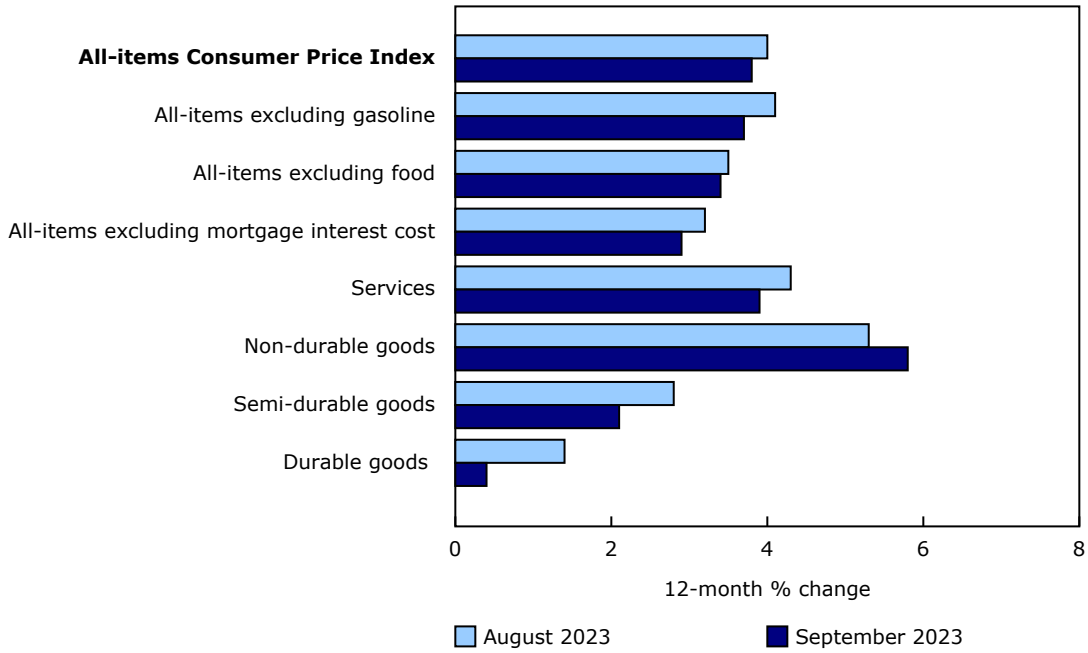
Consumers paid less on a year-over-year basis for air transportation (-21.1%) in September, coinciding with a gradual increase in flights offered by airlines over the previous 12 months.

### Prices for durable goods decelerate

Prices for durable goods rose at a slower pace year over year in September (+0.4%) compared with August (+1.4%). The purchase of new passenger vehicles index contributed the most to the slowdown, rising 1.7% year over year in September, following a 3.1% gain in August. The deceleration in the price of new passenger vehicles was partly attributable to improved inventory levels compared with a year ago.

Additionally, prices for furniture (-4.6%) and household appliances (-2.3%) continued to decline on a year-over-year basis in September, also contributing to the slowdown in durable goods.

**Chart 4**  
**Price growth accelerates in non-durable goods**



Source(s): Table 18-10-0004-01.

### Explore the Consumer Price Index tools

Check out the [Personal Inflation Calculator](#). This interactive calculator allows you to enter dollar amounts in the common expense categories to produce a personalized inflation rate, which you can compare to the official measure of inflation for the average Canadian household—the Consumer Price Index (CPI).

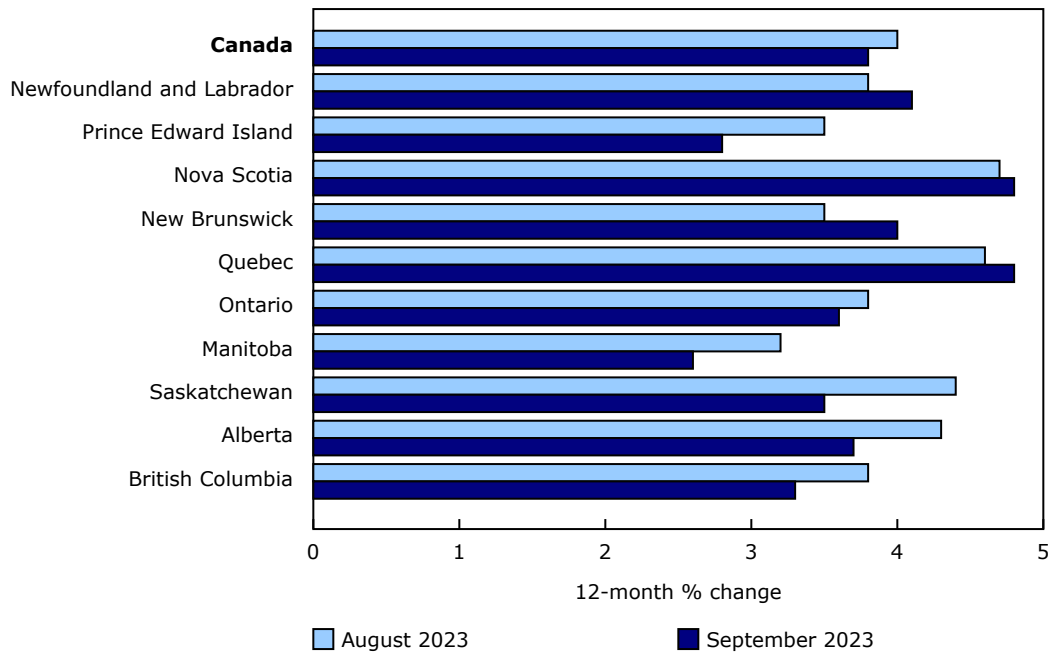
Visit the [Consumer Price Index portal](#) to find all CPI data, publications, interactive tools and announcements highlighting new products and upcoming changes to the CPI in one convenient location.

Browse the [Consumer Price Index Data Visualization Tool](#) to access current ([Latest Snapshot of the CPI](#)) and historical ([Price trends: 1914 to today](#)) CPI data in a customizable visual format.

### Regional highlights

Year over year, prices increased in all provinces in September but rose at a slower pace compared with August in six provinces.

**Chart 5**  
**The Consumer Price Index rises at a slower pace in six provinces**



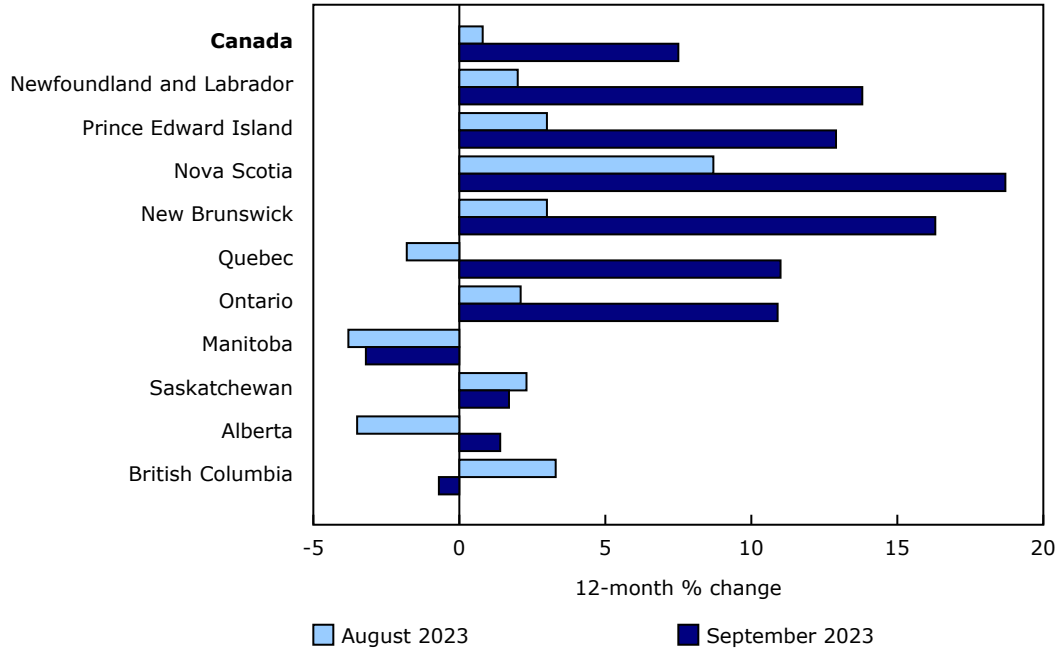
Source(s): Table 18-10-0004-01.

### Gasoline prices accelerate on base-year effect

Year over year, gasoline prices rose 7.5% at the national level in September, following a 0.8% increase in August. The increase was mainly driven by a base-year effect, as prices fell 7.4% month over month in September 2022, amid an increase in global supply of crude oil.

Prices at the pump accelerated the most in Eastern Canada on a year-over-year basis in September 2023. In Western Canada, refinery shutdowns limited supply in September 2022, which kept gasoline prices higher that year. As a result, gasoline prices in western provinces did not fall to the same extent from August to September 2022.

**Chart 6**  
**Gasoline prices accelerate the most in Eastern Canada**



Source(s): Table 18-10-0004-01.

**Note to readers**

**Real-time data tables**

Real-time data table 18-10-0259-01 will be updated on October 30. For more information, consult the document "[Real-time data tables.](#)"

**Next release**

The Consumer Price Index for October will be released on November 21.

**Table 1**  
**Consumer Price Index, major components and special aggregates, Canada – Not seasonally adjusted**

	Relative importance <sup>1,2</sup>	September 2022	August 2023	September 2023	August to September 2023	September 2022 to September 2023
	%	(2002=100)			% change	
<b>All-items</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>152.7</b>	<b>158.7</b>	<b>158.5</b>	<b>-0.1</b>	<b>3.8</b>
Food	16.65	174.8	185.3	185.2	-0.1	5.9
Shelter	28.34	164.9	174.0	174.8	0.5	6.0
Household operations, furnishings and equipment	14.36	132.7	132.2	131.3	-0.7	-1.1
Clothing and footwear	4.73	96.1	96.2	97.1	0.9	1.0
Transportation	16.44	166.5	173.6	171.9	-1.0	3.2
Gasoline	3.89	227.6	247.8	244.7	-1.3	7.5
Health and personal care	5.03	139.6	147.2	147.4	0.1	5.6
Recreation, education and reading	9.92	125.2	128.2	127.5	-0.5	1.8
Alcoholic beverages, tobacco products and recreational cannabis	4.53	182.4	191.9	192.0	0.1	5.3
<b>Special aggregates</b>						
All-items excluding food	83.35	148.5	153.8	153.6	-0.1	3.4
All-items excluding food and energy	76.57	143.6	148.3	148.2	-0.1	3.2
All-items excluding alcoholic beverages, tobacco products and smokers' supplies and recreational cannabis	95.47	151.8	157.6	157.4	-0.1	3.7
All-items excluding energy	93.22	148.9	154.5	154.4	-0.1	3.7
All-items excluding gasoline	96.11	150.1	155.7	155.6	-0.1	3.7
Energy <sup>3</sup>	6.78	205.1	218.4	216.2	-1.0	5.4
Goods	47.22	140.2	145.6	145.2	-0.3	3.6
Durable goods	13.08	104.0	105.0	104.4	-0.6	0.4
Semi-durable goods	7.56	102.0	103.5	104.1	0.6	2.1
Non-durable goods	26.59	173.3	183.9	183.3	-0.3	5.8
Services	52.78	164.8	171.3	171.3	0.0	3.9

1. 2022 Consumer Price Index (CPI) basket weights at April 2023 prices, Canada, effective with the May 2023 CPI.

2. Figures may not add up to 100% as a result of rounding.

3. The special aggregate "energy" comprises electricity; natural gas; fuel oil and other fuels; gasoline; and fuel, parts and accessories for recreational vehicles.

Source(s): Tables [18-10-0004-01](#) and [18-10-0007-01](#).

**Table 2**  
**Consumer Price Index for the provinces and for Whitehorse, Yellowknife and Iqaluit – Not seasonally adjusted**

	Relative importance <sup>1,2</sup>	September 2022	August 2023	September 2023	August to September 2023	September 2022 to September 2023
	%	(2002=100)			% change	
<b>Canada</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>152.7</b>	<b>158.7</b>	<b>158.5</b>	<b>-0.1</b>	<b>3.8</b>
Newfoundland and Labrador	1.30	154.5	161.0	160.8	-0.1	4.1
Prince Edward Island	0.38	159.2	164.8	163.7	-0.7	2.8
Nova Scotia	2.45	155.2	163.0	162.7	-0.2	4.8
New Brunswick	1.93	153.1	158.9	159.3	0.3	4.0
Quebec	20.67	148.3	155.4	155.4	0.0	4.8
Ontario	40.14	154.1	159.9	159.7	-0.1	3.6
Manitoba	3.24	155.2	159.5	159.2	-0.2	2.6
Saskatchewan	2.87	155.7	161.6	161.2	-0.2	3.5
Alberta	11.46	160.1	166.8	166.0	-0.5	3.7
British Columbia	15.40	147.8	152.6	152.7	0.1	3.3
Whitehorse	0.08	151.0	158.0	156.8	-0.8	3.8
Yellowknife	0.07	154.7	158.3	157.5	-0.5	1.8
Iqaluit (Dec. 2002=100)	0.03	140.4	142.9	142.1	-0.6	1.2

1. 2022 Consumer Price Index (CPI) basket weights at April 2023 prices, effective with the May 2023 CPI.

2. Figures may not add up to 100% as a result of rounding.

Source(s): Tables [18-10-0004-01](#) and [18-10-0007-01](#).

**Table 3**  
**Consumer Price Index, major components and special aggregates – Seasonally adjusted<sup>1</sup>**

	July 2023	August 2023	September 2023	July to August 2023	August to September 2023
	(2002=100)			% change	
<b>All-items</b>	<b>157.4</b>	<b>158.4</b>	<b>158.7</b>	<b>0.6</b>	<b>0.2</b>
Food	185.1	185.5	186.0	0.2	0.3
Shelter	172.6	174.0	174.8	0.8	0.5
Household operations, furnishings and equipment	131.7	131.9	131.4	0.2	-0.4
Clothing and footwear	96.5	96.9	96.7	0.4	-0.2
Transportation	169.2	171.9	172.7	1.6	0.5
Health and personal care	146.3	146.9	147.2	0.4	0.2
Recreation, education and reading	126.6	126.9	126.7	0.2	-0.2
Alcoholic beverages, tobacco products and recreational cannabis	191.0	191.7	192.3	0.4	0.3
<b>Special aggregates</b>					
All-items excluding food	152.3	153.4	153.6	0.7	0.1
All-items excluding food and energy <sup>2</sup>	147.5	147.9	148.1	0.3	0.1

1. A seasonally adjusted series is one from which seasonal movements have been eliminated. Each month, the previous month's seasonally adjusted index is subject to revision. On an annual basis, the seasonally adjusted values for the last three years are revised with the release of January data. Users employing Consumer Price Index (CPI) data for indexation purposes are advised to use the unadjusted indexes. For more information on the availability and uses of seasonally adjusted CPI data, please see the "Definitions, data sources and methods" section of survey [2301](#).

2. The special aggregate "energy" comprises electricity; natural gas; fuel oil and other fuels; gasoline; and fuel, parts and accessories for recreational vehicles.

Source(s): Table [18-10-0006-01](#).

**Table 4**  
**Consumer Price Index statistics (CPI), measures of core inflation – Bank of Canada definitions, Canada<sup>1,2</sup>**

	April 2023	May 2023	June 2023	July 2023	August 2023	September 2023
	year-over-year % change					
CPI-common <sup>3,5</sup>	5.6	5.2	5.1	4.8	4.8	4.4
CPI-median <sup>4,6</sup>	4.3	4.0	3.9	3.9	4.1	3.8
CPI-trim <sup>4,7</sup>	4.2	3.8	3.7	3.6	3.9	3.7
	index (January 1989=100)					
CPI-median <sup>4,6</sup>	205.1	205.5	206.2	206.9	207.7	208.0
CPI-trim <sup>4,7</sup>	201.7	202.2	202.8	203.5	204.3	204.7

1. For more information on these measures of core inflation, please consult the [methodology](#) and [general information](#) documents found in the "Definitions, data sources and methods" section of survey [2301](#).

2. The Bank of Canada's measures of core inflation, CPI-common, CPI-median and CPI-trim are subject to revision. In the case of CPI-median and CPI-trim, this results from the fact that these measures are based on seasonally adjusted price index series. In the case of CPI-common, revisions are due to the statistical technique used, as the factor model is estimated over all available historical data. Table 18-10-0259-01 contains the historical release data for these three measures and will be updated every month.

3. This measure is based on the CPI series adjusted to remove the effect of changes in indirect taxes.

4. This measure is based on CPI series that have been treated to remove the effect of changes in indirect taxes and that have been seasonally adjusted.

5. CPI-common is a measure of core inflation that tracks common price changes across categories in the CPI basket.

6. CPI-median is a measure of core inflation corresponding to the price change located at the 50th percentile (in terms of CPI basket weights) of the distribution of price changes in a given month.

7. CPI-trim is a measure of core inflation that excludes CPI components whose rates of change in a given month are located in the tails of the distribution of price changes.

Source(s): Table [18-10-0256-01](#).



**Table 5**  
**Main contributors to the 12-month and 1-month change in the Consumer Price Index**

September 2022 to September 2023

	% change
<b>Main contributors to the 12-month change</b>	
<b>Main upward contributors</b>	
Mortgage interest cost	30.6
Rent	7.3
Food purchased from restaurants	6.1
Gasoline	7.5
Electricity	11.1
<b>Main downward contributors</b>	
Telephone services	-12.9
Natural gas	-12.8
Air transportation	-21.1
Child care and housekeeping services	-10.7
Furniture	-4.6
August to September 2023	
	% change
<b>Main contributors to the 1-month change, not seasonally adjusted</b>	
<b>Main upward contributors</b>	
Mortgage interest cost	2.6
Rent	0.8
Women's clothing	2.3
Tuition fees	2.5
Fuel oil and other fuels	8.5
<b>Main downward contributors</b>	
Air transportation	-14.6
Gasoline	-1.3
Telephone services	-2.6
Travel tours	-2.6
Electricity	-1.6

Source(s): Table [18-10-0004-01](#).

**Available tables:** [18-10-0001-01](#), [18-10-0004-01](#), [18-10-0006-01](#) and [18-10-0256-01](#).

**Definitions, data sources and methods:** survey number [2301](#).

The "[Consumer Price Index Data Visualization Tool](#)" is available on the Statistics Canada website.

More information on the concepts and use of the Consumer Price Index (CPI) is available in *The Canadian Consumer Price Index Reference Paper* ([62-553-X](#)).

For information on the history of the CPI in Canada, consult the publication *Exploring the First Century of Canada's Consumer Price Index* ([62-604-X](#)).

Two videos, "[An Overview of Canada's Consumer Price Index \(CPI\)](#)" and "[The Consumer Price Index and Your Experience of Price Change](#)," are available on Statistics Canada's YouTube channel.

Find out [answers to the most common questions](#) posed about the CPI in the context of the COVID-19 pandemic and beyond.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact us (toll-free 1-800-263-1136; 514-283-8300; [infostats@statcan.gc.ca](mailto:infostats@statcan.gc.ca)) or Media Relations ([statcan.mediahotline-ligneinfomedias.statcan@statcan.gc.ca](mailto:statcan.mediahotline-ligneinfomedias.statcan@statcan.gc.ca)).